

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER-PARIS: Partly cloudy...

Table with exchange rates for various countries like Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, etc.

27,581

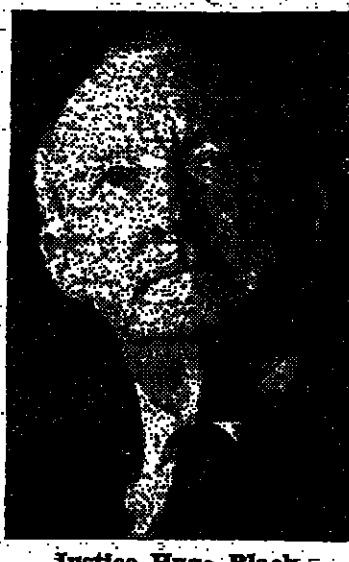
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18-19, 1971

Established 1887

Member of Liberal Bloc III

Black Quits Supreme Court

By Robert Siner. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Justice Hugo L. Black, 85, the oldest member of the high court...

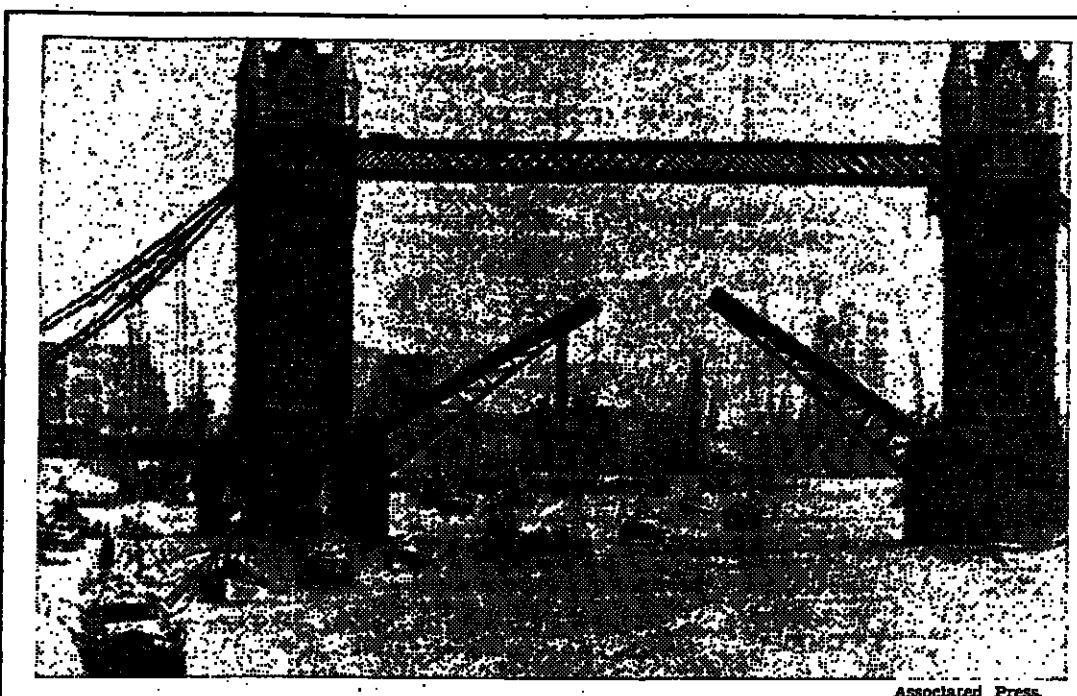


Justice Hugo Black said that it would be "difficult to say" when Mr. Nixon might nominate a successor.

areas of de facto segregation, separation of church and state, the death penalty, obscenity and the rights of suspected and convicted criminals.

U.S. Aides See Dollar Talks Gain Movement Noted To Nixon View

By John M. Lee. LONDON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—Despite general gloom elsewhere, U.S. officials argued here today that progress was being made toward resolving the dollar crisis...



FISHERMEN'S ARMADA—Sailing up the Thames, a fleet of British fishing boats passes under the Tower Bridge yesterday on way to Westminster to protest against the proposed halving of the 12-mile limit if Britain joins the Common Market.

Israel Craft Shot Down By Egypt

TEL AVIV, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Israel said Egyptian anti-aircraft missiles brought down a propeller-driven transport plane well inside Israeli territory today, killing seven of the eight crewmen...

I Dropped in My Lai Case, I Reduced Medina Murder Charges Cut to 1

By Homer Bigart. FORT MEPPERSON, Ga., Sept. 17 (UPI)—A charge that Capt. Ernest L. Medina murdered a small boy at My Lai was dismissed at his court-martial today...

ed a prisoner by shooting at him twice. Col. Howard refused to dismiss this charge, and if Capt. Medina is convicted of anything, it may be the assault charge.

Howard said he had acted to save the jury from "confusion." Five boys were mentioned by witnesses as having been shot at My Lai, and the government, the judge said, had never cleared up the "confusion" as to which of these shootings involved Capt. Medina.

Heath Backs Summit Meeting Of Enlarged Common Market

ZURICH, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Britain's Prime Minister Edward Heath today announced British acceptance of a French proposal for a summit meeting of the six European Economic Community countries and Britain and the three other applicants after Britain joins the EEC.

Wildfowl Chase SAC Bombers

OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 17 (Reuters)—The Strategic Air Command has halted low-level B-52 flights over parts of the United States and Canada to avoid the fall migration of waterfowl.

After Denouncing U.S. Sadat Turns Toward Russia And Drops 'Quiet Diplomacy'

By Raymond H. Anderson. CAIRO, Sept. 17 (UPI)—A new phase of closer Egyptian-Soviet cooperation to settle the Arab conflict with Israel appears to be emerging in the wake of President Anwar Sadat's virtual repudiation last night of U.S. mediation in the crisis.

KGB Questions 2 Newsmen Of West on Dissident Contact

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The Soviet secret police have summoned and interrogated two Western newsmen, one American and one British, in connection with a criminal investigation against a Soviet dissident reportedly charged with "anti-Soviet activities."

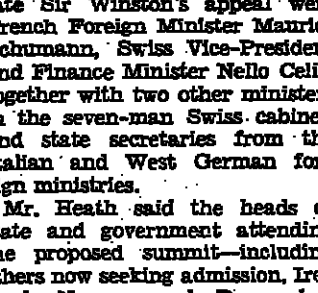
Western diplomats said it was the first time within memory that Western newsmen had been officially interrogated by agents of the Committee for State Security, better known by its Russian initials as the KGB.

At the same time, Japan followed Canada in announcing financial aid to help industrialize the American import surcharge. However, the Japanese measures were more limited than Canada's.

Mintoff, Heath Begin Meeting

LONDON, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff tonight began talks with British Prime Minister Edward Heath, talks aimed at settling the row over the rent of Britain's military bases on the Mediterranean island.

Malraux, 69, Offers to Fight for Bengalis



André Malraux

By James Goldborough. PARIS, Sept. 17 (UPI)—French writer and former minister André Malraux today said that he was ready to leave for East Pakistan and fight "under Bengali orders," according to Agence France Presse.

Murt Told Attica Prisoners Abused After Riot Ended

BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 17 (UPI)—National Guardsman as eyewitness account in court here yesterday of being beaten and abused by prison guards and state troopers after the Attica Correctional Facility riot was quelled.

Many of them were twitching. I could see a lot of blood. It appeared that some were in convulsion or shock. Occasionally, you would see a prisoner lift his head and try to cover his feet."

Under Soviet law, refusal to testify either in court or in a preliminary investigation, as well as giving false testimony or divulging contents of an investigation, are punishable by prison terms varying from six months to seven years.

Ready to Go to East Pakistan

Since De Gaulle's death, he has limited his efforts to writing his latest work being "Fallen Oaks," based on his last conversation with De Gaulle.

Quiet Persuasion

The approach of the United States, acting in Mr. Sadat's words, as a "mailman," was based on quiet persuasion and negotiation. The new approach by Cairo in cooperation with Moscow clearly is to focus on international condemnation of Israel, including a possible call for sanctions, in an effort to force a withdrawal from the Arab lands occupied in 1967.

SPRING HOUSE







2 Senators Plan Filibuster

Nixon Forces Win Test Vote On Draft-Extension Measure

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (UPI).—President Nixon won a crucial legislative test in the Capitol Hill today when the Senate, by a 71-26 roll-call vote, refused to send the draft bill to a new House-Senate conference to strengthen end-the-war language, which Mr. Nixon opposes.

Justice Black Retires From High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

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On Capitol Hill, Rep. Richard H. Poff, R., Va., figured prominently in immediate speculation on a possible successor to Justice Black.

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Previously, Justice Black had been a New Deal senator from Alabama.

Early this summer, Justice Black had selected his law clerks for the next term, indicating his intention to remain on the bench.

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There is no mandatory retirement age for any federal judge.

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At the age of 74, Justice Black is the longest-serving Justice in the history of the Supreme Court.

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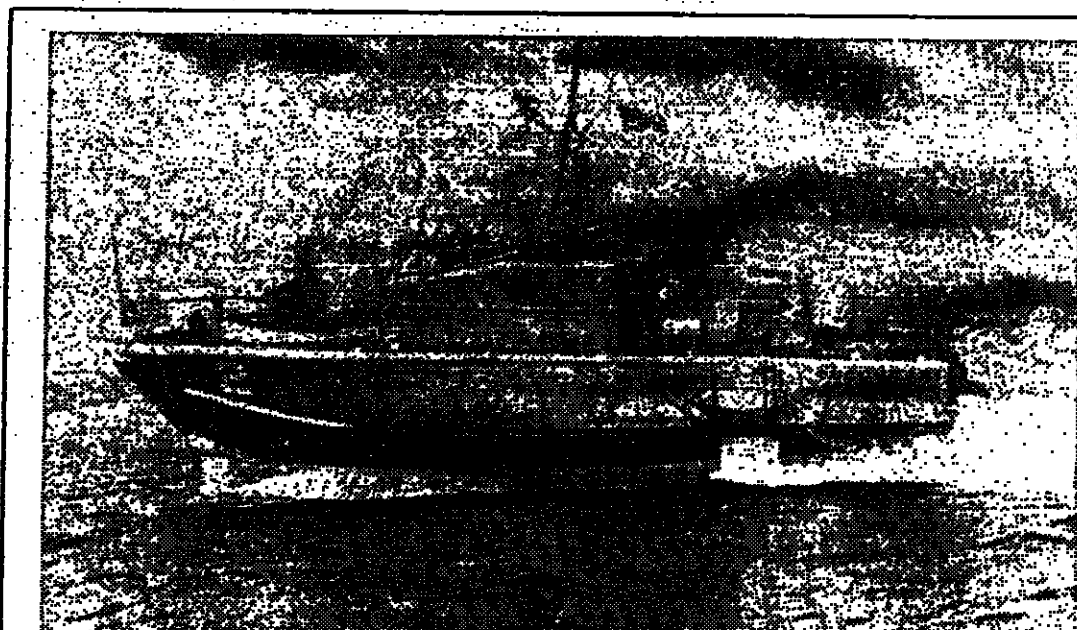
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BUILT FOR SPEED—The United States Navy PGH 2 Tucumari, seen cruising at more than 50 knots (about 60 miles) an hour during a demonstration in Naples harbor this week. The 71 foot hydrofoil vessel is designed for high speed in any and all weather operations and is powered by a new water jet propulsion system.

Due to Nixon's Fiscal Policies

McCracken Sees Expanded 1972 Economy

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP).—Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, predicted today that President Nixon's new fiscal policies would produce a substantial expansion of the American economy next year.

He said the program, which includes a preliminary 90-day wage-price freeze, was expected to add a further increment of about \$15 billion to the gross national product than might otherwise be expected in 1972.

Mr. McCracken also said that the administration's post-freeze program would have "clout and teeth."

He declined to specify what the program would entail other than to say that the degree of regulation would "probably be somewhere in the middle" of a choice between "absolutely nothing and total controls."

Mr. McCracken said at a press conference that he didn't expect any controls over interest rates. He explained that "the most effective action to get interest rates down is to establish greater confidence in the stability of the dollar."

He also predicted that current fears about the impact of floating exchange rates on international business activity "will turn out to be exaggerated."

Yesterday, the National Education Association said that it will sue the government for clarification of wage-freeze rulings on teacher pay.

NEA spokesmen said they were confused by a month of various rulings, and remained unsatisfied after meeting yesterday with director Arnold Weber of the Cost of Living Council.

The NEA suit will not challenge the legality of the freeze itself, said NEA counsel Robert H. Chanin.

Mr. Mitchell hopes for a repeat performance with the EEOC case-and-desist approach in the last Congress and is expected to do so again.

Mr. Mitchell, chief lobbyist for the civil rights movement, said that the bill passed yesterday by a Republican-Southern coalition would give away some existing rights. There would be a six-month delay in seeking court action, class-action suits to help large groups would be forbidden and individuals could not, as now, seek relief under other laws, Mr. Mitchell said.

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The official, Dzherman M. Gvishiani, was commenting on a report from Washington yesterday that the American truck manufacturing concern had pulled out of the deal when a Sept. 15 deadline passed without a U.S. government decision on the company's application for an export license.

In replies to answers at a news conference and later in informal remarks, Mr. Gvishiani voiced confidence that even if the much discussed truck deal collapsed, this should not affect other potential technological agreements benefiting both the Soviet Union and the United States.

Premier's Son-in-Law Mr. Gvishiani, a Georgian who is Premier Alexei N. Kosygin's son-in-law, presided at a news conference on the prospects of scientific and technical progress in the Soviet economy, which has been generally lagging behind the West in this respect.

He is a deputy chairman of the Soviet government's high-powered State Committee for Science and Technology, which is a coordinating and policymaking agency in applied science and industrial engineering.

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The sniper waited until explosive experts dismantled the 22-pound charge—booby-trapped like one that killed an explosive expert last week—then opened fire on the squad as it drove away, the spokesman said.

A woman telephone caller had alerted the army to the presence of the bomb, which was in the open at the corner of Flax Street and Thompson Park. The spokesman said its location was ideal for ambush.

Another soldier was wounded in another sniper attack. A single shot cut down the Scots Guardsman as he patrolled in the Catholic Andersonstown District, the army said. Other troops returned fire.

A bomb blast ripped apart an abandoned house in a Catholic pocket of Belfast's Ballymacarett District tonight, injuring two civilians and burying a British soldier beneath rubble, the army said. Other soldiers dug him out and he and the civilians were rushed to a hospital. Army sources said troops used the house as an observation post.

A pre-dawn raid was made on houses in Londonderry by troops and police and 16 suspected members of terrorist organizations were arrested.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (AP).—Paul W. McCracken, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, predicted today that President Nixon's new fiscal policies would produce a substantial expansion of the American economy next year.

He said the program, which includes a preliminary 90-day wage-price freeze, was expected to add a further increment of about \$15 billion to the gross national product than might otherwise be expected in 1972.

Mr. McCracken also said that the administration's post-freeze program would have "clout and teeth."

He declined to specify what the program would entail other than to say that the degree of regulation



## Bargaining Tool or Bludgeon?

The finance ministers of the 10 richest non-Communist nations have ended their London conference with a useful—if deliberately vague—agreement that correcting the imbalances in world payments requires "an appropriate realignment of currencies," but that other measures will also be needed "on a wide front." One of the most crucial sectors of that front is the struggle over trade—specifically, the degree to which nations are to have access to each other's markets.

In President Nixon's Aug. 15 announcement of his new economic policy, the 10 percent import surcharge was described as "temporary"; it was presumably to be used as a weapon to induce others to realign their exchange rates and agree to a more flexible monetary system. But Treasury Secretary Connally and other American representatives have persistently refused to say under what circumstances the United States would be prepared to eliminate this tax.

The administration's representatives insist that they are not interested in limited moves but in overall results—to be exact, a \$13 billion swing from deficit to surplus in the U.S. payments balance. Achieving that enormous shift would require not only a realignment of exchange rates but also a massive reduction by foreigners of quotas and other non-tariff barriers against American goods, elimination of restraints on American investments abroad, a drastic revision of Common Market farm policy, and a major increase in foreign military spending to ease the burden now being carried by the United States.

Whatever the case for any of these goals, it is utterly unrealistic to think that they can be swiftly achieved through the lever of the import surtax. Hence, suspicion is growing that the administration is setting impossible terms in order to warrant the continuation of its aggressive trade policy. It cites the report of the President's Commission on International Trade and Invest-

ment Policy, headed by Albert L. Williams of IBM, to back up such a policy.

While the Williams report does call for "a new realism" in American trade policy, with greater use of this nation's bargaining power in defense of its economic interests, the essential thrust of the report is for liberal trade, not greater protectionism. Indeed, it urges a series of international negotiations "to prepare the way for the elimination of all barriers to international trade and capital movements within 25 years."

The commission suggests consideration for the temporary use of an import surtax if other countries object to a further accumulation of dollars; but it specifically voted down a suggestion that the import tax be used as a bargaining device to secure across-the-board changes in the trade policies of foreign governments. The report recognized that the United States is far from guiltless; it has never repealed the American-selling-price system of boosting tariffs on chemicals and a variety of other products as it agreed to do in the Kennedy Round. Moreover, in the past decade, this country has increased the number of imports subject to mandatory or "voluntary" quotas from six to 67. Getting rid of non-tariff barriers to trade will involve arduous negotiation by Washington; it cannot be achieved by unilateral threats.

The outcome of the London conference of the Group of Ten has reinforced belief that Mr. Nixon's initial shock tactics were needed and that they are in fact working to bring about a realignment of exchange rates and a more flexible international monetary system. More progress along this line would stop the series of escalating crises that have jeopardized the unity and stability of the world's economy. But if the United States tries to bludgeon other countries into submission by keeping the import surtax and the "buy American" investment tax credit, until every stated U.S. objective is secured, it will almost certainly force foreign retaliation and a breakup of the free world's unity.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nuclear Accidents

Their mutual experience and maturity have over the years reduced the danger that either superpower might launch a deliberate nuclear strike against the other. In the nature of things, however, experience and maturity offer considerably weaker guarantees against nuclear accidents. It goes without saying that a bomb exploded inadvertently can damage peace and life as much as one exploded in anger. And in weighing that horrendous prospect, one does not have to rely on imagination alone: A record compiled two years ago by the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute listed 33 "major accidents involving complete destruction of a nuclear weapon delivery system with nuclear weapons on board, and with destruction, loss or other involvement of the weapons themselves." No bombs exploded, of course, and doubtless much technical work has been done on both sides to minimize further risks. But who will say all risks have been removed or that an accidental bomb explosion is not possible?

The Moscow-Washington hot line, rigged after the Cuban missile crisis, addressed only part of the problem. Although it was set up to provide the technical means for quick communication in a political confrontation, it naturally became available for communication in an accident situation, too. But the United States and the Soviet Union continued for years without making specific accident arrangements. At the SALT talks it appeared the two were completely absorbed in seeking limits on the acquisition of new weapons. Neither Mr. Nixon nor Mr. Brezhnev had indicated they also were trying to make safer the retention of their old ones.

It comes as a welcome surprise, then, that a Helsinki agreement has been reached in this crucial sphere—although we see no good reason why the matter had to be kept

secret so long. The agreement is said to envisage a formal commitment to consult instantly in the event of accident rather than to proceed towards retaliation, and also a satellite communications system to make consultation quicker and more reliable than the land hot line presently affords.

Whether either superpower's police would survive an accident so that it would fulfill its pledge of consultation by satellite, is necessarily problematical. Car-drivers are regularly warned not to turn out of a skid but to turn into it; once the car skids lots of drivers try to turn out of it. Even so, planning for an accident has got to improve the odds of controlling one. Such planning can build confidence between Soviet and American strategic planners; it can make the rest of us feel a bit easier. The exercise and example of superpower cooperation are worth something, too.

We would raise a further point. Once an accident has taken place, then of course every sane man would want to limit its consequences—this is what the new agreement evidently is about. But the agreement does not seem to cover at all the prevention of accidents. For effective prevention, might it not be necessary for Moscow and Washington to publish or otherwise share some aspects of weapons design or command and control technology? Would this exchange be feasible from the various technical, political and security viewpoints? Would a continuing old-fashioned dialogue on the ground between Soviet and American experts be of more real value than a marvelous communications system in the sky ready for use in a crisis? We don't have the answers but surely the stakes—mutual survival—are high enough to merit the questions being asked.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## International Opinion

### Anxiety and the IMF

One sign that America's trading partners will be able to negotiate from a position of strength at the IMF meeting is the growing anxiety of Washington, where financial circles are beginning to doubt Mr. Nixon can obtain all the results he foresaw on Aug. 15. One of the reasons for this growing skepticism, which according to observers has begun to gain ground in some administration quarters, is the refusal of Europe and Japan to submit as of Aug. 15 to the American will. Time has played against the U.S. in the sense that their trading partners have adjusted in very diverse ways to the

new situation and seem to prefer to stay with the national solutions they have chosen, rather than give way all along the line to the American "diktat." The Americans' chief weapon, the surtax, itself is beginning to lose impact, since the Europeans and Japanese are taking steps to absorb it without giving in to the temptation of retaliation.

The changes that have occurred to the advantage of Tokyo and Europe thus should allow them to request of America a moderate devaluation of the dollar. By consequence, it is astonishing that Mr. Schiller refused to sign the first revision of the common communiqué.

—From *Combat* (Paris).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 18, 1896

PARIS—Not since 1860 has there been a more mixed political campaign than the present Presidential contest in the United States. Even in that election that immediately preceded the Civil War, the conditions of the national campaign did not divide the local State contests as much as they are now doing. With the outgoing Democratic President for the gold standard and the Republican party too, the Democratic party is divided. Their standard bearer is for silver and others for gold. This mix-up is down to county level.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 18, 1921

LONDON—Mr. Lloyd George tonight flatly refused to receive the Irish delegates as the representatives of a separate sovereign power. As a result, the Irish negotiations have been thrown back further than they have been for many months. It is only the universal demand on both sides of the Channel to reach some sort of settlement that now lends hope to the situation. This new development however, spreads gloom over an already gloomy situation. One can only hope that men of goodwill on both sides will bring peace to that troubled land.



"As Long as I Don't Get a 'No' Vote from the White House."

## A Journey to Nowhere

By Theodore M. Hesburgh

NOTRE DAME, Ind.—After 17 tortuous years, the United States was about to desegregate many of its formerly segregated schools, North and mostly South. Following a decision of the Supreme Court, many of the school districts were using busing as a means—often the only possible means—of doing so. After more than a decade and a half of legal struggles, the law seemed clear and finally, through the heroic efforts of many school boards, mainly in the South, the law was about to be followed. The result would be that finally, more than a century after slavery was ended in America, the grand-children of former slaves would finally have the opportunity to obtain a first-class education—the key to final liberation and upward social mobility.

At this strategic point, the President of the United States declared that he was opposed to busing. The case in point seemed to be Austin, Texas, which was following a plan devised by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and seemingly approved by the Department of Justice and the White House. Then came the intervention by a powerful Texas senator that led to the repudiation of the federal government's plan by its leader. All who had worked for the implementation of the Brown decision during these 17 dreary years were stunned, but little was said. It was the August doldrums. Then came the second blow with the White House press office reiterating the President's statement, and indicating that anyone in the government opposing it might well find himself working elsewhere.

### A Lone Maverick

Who could respond? Most of those who might have responded were long since gone—from HBW, Justice, White House. The only maverick left was the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights—an independent bipartisan agency created under President Eisenhower in 1957 to try to discover the facts on equal protection and discrimination and to advise the President and Congress regarding corrective action. The commission is a peanut. It has a budget that is one-fourth the cost of a single fighter plane, a staff of about 150, and six commissioners who are employed full-time elsewhere.

Even so, they spoke out, indicating that the President's statement, at this particular time, could only give aid and comfort to those who opposed the desegregation of schools, and render the task of those trying to comply with the law immensely more difficult.

Moreover, the President's statement, while obviously popular with those who are unwilling to pay the price for a united America with freedom and justice and good education for all, especially blacks, really ignores the facts of busing. Forty percent of all school children in America are bused to school—two billion miles a year—at a cost of \$98 million for 250,000 buses. To be opposed to busing is to want 40 percent of American youngsters not to get to school.

If the commission had hired Governor Wallace, he could not have performed better. The day after the commission's statement, Wallace began to help the President. All across the South, and also in the North where school buses were fire-bombed in Pontiac, Mich., the forces of obstruction arose anew, buoyed by the President's stance, and the battle

already won, had to be joined again. Numerous federal judges had to restate their cases and even the Chief Justice of the United States had to speak again—on the side of the angels, but with reservations.

### The Real Issue

Busing is really not the issue. What is important is the education that awaits the child, especially the minority child, for the first time good education, at the end of the bus ride. Busing never aroused emotions when it was done for all the wrong reasons—like the black youngsters in Wallace's Alabama who were bused 100 miles a day from Selma to Montgomery and back to attend a black vocational school when there was a lily-white vocational school where the buses left from in Selma. I remember Medgar Evers saying that his first recollection of busing was the new school buses passing him and other black children on the way to school—a very bad school

—splashing them with mud as the white children on their way to a good school yelled out the window, "Nigger, nigger!" No objections to busing then.

One can argue about the costs of equality in America today. God knows we have known the costs of inequality—wasted talents, frustration, poverty piled on poverty, generation after generation. Laws have been grudgingly passed, with every possible legal evasion tested. If we are ever to emerge from our present state of inequality, it will not be by insisting on minimum compliance with minimum laws. Generosity, magnanimity and human understanding will alone allow us to transcend, in our day, our dismal history of racial inequality.

The Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh, president of the University of Notre Dame and chairman of the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, wrote this article for *The New York Times*.

## A Shifting Target

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

PHU MY DISTRICT, BINH DINH PROVINCE, South Vietnam—This province, for 30 years a Communist stronghold and now the target of a new anti-Communist drive, is testing whether the Saigon government can ever control Vietnam sufficiently to remove the perpetual threat of the Communists cutting the nation in two.

Superficially, Binh Dinh is as bad as ever rated 44th out of 44 provinces in degree of pacification. Its feeble local leadership and local troops permit North Vietnamese and Viet Cong units (over 6,000 strong) to roam a countryside still packed with covert Communist sympathizers. To pessimists in Saigon, deterioration in Binh Dinh will trigger repositioning in government control nationwide, worsening as the last American soldiers leave.

But these pessimists are scarcely aware of a government campaign that was devised by U.S. advisers and launched June 26. Its premise: Even with the Americans leaving, Saigon's forces vastly outnumber the Communists in Binh Dinh. The campaign attempts, after a decade of American bombing and South Vietnamese lethargy in this province, to exploit that advantage for once.

The importance of the Binh Dinh campaign to this endless war cannot be overstated. The central Vietnam coastal provinces—Binh Dinh, Quang Ngai to the north, and Phu Yen to the south—represent the last heavily populated areas not under government control. If control could be imposed here, Saigon's hand would be strengthened immeasurably in any future negotiations with Hanoi.

Last spring, however, government control in Binh Dinh was fast declining. The U.S. 173d Infantry Brigade, stationed in Binh Dinh, went into hibernation to avoid casualties preparatory to leaving in August. At the same time, much of the 22d ARVN (South Vietnamese Army) Division was in the central highlands fighting large-unit actions. The three ARVN battalions still here, filled with conscripts, were rated among the country's worst. That left territorial troops—

regional forces (RF) and popular forces (PF)—to defend the province. But strangely, PF and RF units experienced practically no casualties. Indeed, territorial forces drilled through Binh Dinh hamlets without their M-16 rifles. The reason: Village and hamlet chiefs controlling the territorial forces had struck up local accommodations with the Communists, giving them the run of the province.

Intensifying this degeneration was a bizarre interpretation of Vietnamization by U.S. generals in the II Corps area, which includes Binh Dinh. On the theory that the decade-long American advisory effort had failed, U.S. advisers in II Corps were instructed no longer to advise but merely to observe. Advisory teams actually were pulled out of the Binh Dinh area.

The Binh Dinh disintegration was not stopped until this past summer, when one of the most dynamic figures to emerge from the Vietnam war, John Paul Vann, was named senior U.S. official in the II Corps area—the first civilian given such authority. An ex-regular Army lieutenant-colonel who has been in Vietnam since 1961, Vann immediately concentrated on Binh Dinh.

Vann correctly analyzed Binh Dinh's first desperate need as improved security. Five battalions of the 22d ARVN Division were brought here from the central highlands. Ill-disciplined RF and PF units were put under the overall direction of ARVN general commanders. Simultaneously, the U.S. advisory effort was rejuvenated with advisory teams returned to the districts they had abandoned. The result: at least 1,000 Communist soldiers killed since June 26.

### Leadership Problem

Nevertheless, Binh Dinh has a long way to go. Thanks to a more rigorous reporting system instituted by Vann, U.S. advisers now rate 53 of the province's hamlets as Communist-controlled (compared with only four when Vann took over). After the recent National Assembly elections, the Viet Cong underground showed its muscle by confiscating voter cards throughout the province.

## Men in Cages

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—After the massacre at Attica, Gov. Nelson Rockefeller issued a statement that began with this sentence: "Our hearts go out to the families of the hostages who died at Attica."

Much of what went wrong at Attica—and of what is wrong at most other American prisons and "correctional facilities"—can be found in the simple fact that neither in that sentence nor in any other did the governor or any official extend a word of sympathy to the families of the dead prisoners.

True, at that time, it was thought that the deaths of the hostages had been caused by the prisoners, rather than—as is now known—by the bullets and buckshot of the police ordered by the state authorities to go over the walls shooting.

But even had the prisoners, instead of the police, been the killers of hostages, they still would have been human beings, not cold statistics. There is no one who would have been human beings. But the official heart of the state of New York and its officials did not go out to any of them.

### The Families Gather

That is the root of the matter; prisoners, particularly black prisoners, in all too many cases are neither considered nor treated as human beings. And since they are not, neither are their families. The families of 16 Attica inmates, gathered outside the medical office in Rochester the other day, could not find out whether their husbands and sons were dead or alive. They had not even been able to find out whether the men were involved in the prison rebellion, because the state would not trouble to tell them.

Dead hostages, for another example, were sent to the morgue tagged with their names; dead prisoners went tagged "P-1," "P-2" and so on. That is an almost unbearable fact to those who heard an eloquent prisoner shouting in the yard of Block D last Friday night: "We no longer wish to be treated as statistics, as numbers. We want to be treated as human beings. We will be treated as human beings." But even in death, they were still just numbers.

Time and again, members of the special observers' group that tried to negotiate a settlement at Attica heard the prisoners plead that they, too, were human beings and wanted above all to be treated as such. Once, in a negotiating session through a steel-barred gate that divided prisoner-held and state-held territory, Assistant Corrections Commissioner Walter Dunbar told the prisoner leader, Richard Clark: "In 30 years, I've never lied to an inmate."

"But how about a man?" Clark said quietly.

The physical aspect of a place like Attica—the grim walls, the bare yards, the dangling steel—

bespeaks the attitude that prisoners are wild animals to be caged. Entering a tier in Cell Block C, where prisoners were under control, the observers were struck by the pathetic sight of shivering mirrors popping in and out from the window of each cell door; the windows are too small for the cells' occupants to see anywhere but straight ahead, and only the mirrors can show the prisoners what is happening in their "home."

### A Euphemism

Attica—like most prisons—is not a "correctional facility" at all. The phrase is a gruesome euphemism. No "corrections officer" there has any real training in correcting or teaching or counseling men; rather, they are armed guards set to herd animals. Senseless, every guard at Attica is white, except for one reported Puerto Rican who observed ever saw, but the prisoners are 75 percent, or maybe 85 percent—no one seems to know for sure—black or Puerto Rican. There is no Spanish-speaking doctor. All work for 30 cents a day, and one of their grievances claimed that they often were killed at that.

The emphasis on guns and clubs during the crisis was incredible; it had to be seen to be believed. Once, standing alone and unarmed at the steel gate, Richard Clark refused to negotiate any further because the room beyond was packed with many men bearing clubs, rifles, pistols, shotguns and tear-gas launchers. Three or four blocks from the prison, tourists were stopped at roadblocks by as many as four uniformed men, each carrying a club, a pistol, a rifle. So much weaponry was bound to be used sooner or later, and indiscriminately. And it was.

### Staff Impatient

These guns, moreover, were in the hands of men who left no doubt they wanted to use them. Corrections Commissioner Oswald's long delay of the assault and his efforts to negotiate were met with impatience and anger by the prison staff; the observers who were trying to prevent bloodshed saw hostility at every turn. A guard bringing them a box of food said as he put it down, "If I'd known it was for you people I wouldn't have brought it."

The observers, after all, were standing between the men with the guns and the prisoners, who had none. Even the strong belief that an assault on the stronghold in Block D would cause the prisoners to kill their 38 hostages seemed to make little difference to those who had the guns. They wanted to go in.

The observers knew that they said so to Oswald and Rockefeller, forcefully and in every way they could. They predicted a massacre. They said that waiting, while it might not ultimately prevent the slaughter, could hardly cause one while attacking could result in nothing else.

But time is for men, not for prisoners and animals. Now it is dead he tagged in the morgue, and the men with the guns are counting their kill. They may even be looking forward to the same highly practical form of amnesty American society has already granted to the killers at Kent State, and Orangeburg, and Jackson State.

## Letters

### A New World Order?

Is James Reston kidding (NYT, Sept. 9)? A new harmonious, peaceful and of course very prosperous world is indeed an old-old promising story. Ever since Adam and Eve, humanity has been promised a happy and bright future; politicians and their bureaucrats are, so to say, constantly predicting a rosy, happy, milk-and-honey future.

[But] a new, free enterprise and, last but not least, the regenerating moral growth have so much opportunity of survival in snowballs in hell when the undemocratic, vested and institutionalized government power, bureaucratic controls, political jockeying, etc., remain in force. A harmonious and peaceful world can never emerge from the corrupting growth shackles of political power.

The Hague.

### How's That Again?

If author Irvin Faust (NYT Books column, Sept. 9) remembers "Nov schmoz ka pop," perhaps he remembers its origin. *Nov* back has been trying to find out for a long time. And it still takes a question mark.

AL HIL

Ibiza, Spain.

Handwritten Arabic text: "بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم"



### Crimea Talks Of Brezhnev, Brandt Go On

#### European Security Is a Major Topic

MOSCOW, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and Soviet Communist party chief Leonid I. Brezhnev today discussed European security in a session at a Crimean seaside resort.

The two leaders had a swim in the Black Sea before beginning a day of talks in an artificial grotto at Oresanda, near Yalta. After lunch they resumed discussions aboard a yacht.

Speaking to West German journalists before the meeting began, Mr. Brezhnev told them his six-point peace program, set out at the party congress in March, should be implemented as soon as possible.

"But I have no illusions. Many negotiations and further meetings will be needed," he added.

The Soviet authorities restricted the number of journalists covering Mr. Brandt's visit, and only West Germans were able to go to the Crimea.

Mr. Brandt said he did not exclude the possibility of a return visit by him to West Germany. "However, the conditions must be created. Above all, I must receive an invitation," he said.

Both German and Soviet spokesmen said the four-day talks were European security, which has become topical since the four-power agreement on Berlin opened the way for new moves. But neither side revealed any details of their discussions.

Oresanda is overlooked by the part of the Livadia Palace, where Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill met in 1945 to agree on the division of postwar Germany.

In his chat with journalists, Mr. Brandt said the further development of West German-Soviet relations depended on goodwill from both sides.

"I am convinced that this will find expression here today," he added.

The two leaders are staying in big government mansions on the shore of the Black Sea, linked by a covered swimming pool.

### Prisoners Stage Nightlong Riot In Italian Prison

BRESCIA, Italy, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Police fired "into the air and hurled tear-gas grenades during the night to subdue 250 rebellious prisoners in the city jail here.

The protest, to demand better conditions, began when 20 prisoners refused to return to their cells after evening tea. They climbed onto the roof.

The rest of the 250 inmates supported them by banging on cell doors, racing through the corridors and shouting throughout the night.

Police surrounded the building with 500 men, set up night-vision perimeter and fired tear gas at the 28 men to force them down from the roof. They also fired rifle volleys into the air to prevent escape attempts. The protest ended at 6 a.m. today when prison authorities agreed to heed the men's grievances.

### Man Shot to Death in New Reggio Clash

REGGIO CALABRIA, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP).—One person was killed in a clash between the police and rightist demonstrators today in a revival of the violence that rocked this southern Italian town for eight months last fall of winter.

The death came during a demonstration marking the first anniversary of the death of negro Campanella, the first of 197 victims of the riots in Reggio Calabria region.

Doctors at the hospital where 26-year-old Carmelo Jaconis, 26, died today said his heart had been pierced by a bullet. Police chief Emilio Santillo said he believed Mr. Jaconis was hit one of dozens of pistol shots fired by rioters.



POLICE LINE-UP—Equipped with shields and tear gas canisters, Japanese police standing guard against radical students along path to new Tokyo airport yesterday.

### Narita Land Is Cleared for Tokyo Airport

NAKITA, Japan, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Bulldozers ripped apart abandoned fortifications built to oppose construction of Narita airport, 37 miles east of Tokyo, and the confiscation of farmland, on court order, was carried out without much trouble today, following yesterday's police-student clashes, the bloodiest since the end of World War II.

Three police officers were killed yesterday when they were attacked by demonstrators near the site of the new airport to serve Tokyo. Their deaths marked the first fatalities in the five years of struggle against the airport.

Today, about 5,000 riot police, mobilized from Tokyo and the vicinity, stood by as government workers brought bulldozers to the site where anti-airport construction people entrenched themselves until yesterday.

The workers completed the land confiscation this afternoon and declared that the land now belongs to the airport construction corporation, which hopes to open the field for business sometime next year.

Farmers had been opposed to the Narita airport because it allegedly would bring about environmental pollution. Student radicals had joined them, contending that the new airport would be used for military purposes.

The government of Premier Eisaku Sato earlier had decided to go ahead with the construction of the airport because Haneda Airport, in Tokyo, is unable to handle the increasing number of flights.

A total of 147 persons, including 141 policemen, were injured in yesterday's clashes, police said. 381 students and farmers were arrested.

### SALT to Decide On Adjournment

HELSINKI, Sept. 17 (AP).—A decision on adjourning the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks will be announced next week, conference sources announced today.

A 90-minute meeting today was said to have been "businesslike and concentrated." It was the 21st in the current series.

A note of relaxation has been provided by informal film showings. The Soviet delegation showed the U.S. group a film on the Russian thrust against Berlin during World War II. The Americans responded with one about the Allied landing in France.

### Home-Brewed Liquor Kills 57 in India

BOMBAY, Sept. 17 (UPI).—Some home-brewed liquor killed 57 of an estimated 150 persons who drank it Wednesday on market day at the village of Khopoli, 80 miles southwest of here, police said today.

Six of a total of 138 persons who were stricken after drinking the liquor were in serious condition, police said. They said the victims bought the illegal liquor, known locally as Khopadi, from a local dealer for six cents a bottle.

### November Czech Election Set, First Since Invasion in 1968

PRAGUE, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Communist party chief Gustav Husak today announced that long-overdue elections would be held in November now that order has been restored following the Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968.

Federal Assembly and national and local council elections were last held in 1964 and should have been held in 1968. They were postponed because of the invasion.

The elections, to be held on Nov. 26 and 27, will be the first since Czechoslovakia became a federal state consisting of the Czech and Slovak Republics in January, 1969. The central government retained control over foreign affairs, defense and finance.

Mr. Husak, addressing a televised meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee and representative national bodies, said that the elections would end a period of political crisis "caused by the activities of rightist and anti-Soviet forces," which had brought society "to the brink of catastrophe."

#### Official Rationale

The official justification for the 1968 invasion, to which the present Czechoslovak regime now publicly subscribes, was that there was a "counter-revolution" by rightist and anti-Soviet forces.

Mr. Husak said that "the internal situation is good," adding that predictions by "rightists and domestic and foreign enemies" that the regime would remain in isolation and would be unable to deal with the economy had not been fulfilled.

The proposal to hold the elections "proceeds from the fact that, thanks to principled and well-considered policy of the party, the self-sacrificing work of the National Front and all honest citizens since April, 1969 (the date Mr. Husak took over from Alexander Dubcek), the political certainties of a Socialist society and

### Laborites Keep Seat in Special Vote in Scotland

STIRLING, Scotland, Sept. 17 (AP).—Britain's opposition Labor party retained one of its parliamentary seats today in a special election in which the Conservative candidate finished in third place, behind a Scottish Nationalist.

Harry Ewing, a 40-year-old postman, held the Stirling and Falkirk district for Labor with a margin of 4,483 votes. He received 17,836 votes; Robert McIntyre, president of the Nationalist party, received 13,048 and Conservative David Anderson got 7,149, less than half the number he polled in losing in the 1970 general election that swept the Tories to power.

The Labor vote was down from 23,984 in the general election. Mr. McIntyre doubled the Nationalist vote.

The special election was held to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons caused by the death of Stirling's previous Laborite representative.

### Titian Is Recovered in Padua, But Church There Is Looted

PADUA, Italy, Sept. 17 (AP).—Italian police recovered a priceless painting by Titian and arrested 10 persons today, but thieves stole three paintings and a gem-encrusted chalice from a local church, as the rash of art thefts continued.

The police picked up the slightly scratched Titian from a doorway and later arrested six persons who they said had abandoned it during a high-speed car chase through the arched streets of this north Italian city.

It was the second major recovery of stolen art in the Veneto region in a week. On Wednesday, police in Venice, acting on a tip induced by an \$8,000 reward, found five stolen 15th-century masterpieces on an islet in the Venice Lagoon. Four persons were arrested today and charged with that theft.

The elation over the recovery here on Titian's "Madonna with Saints" was dispelled when it was discovered that thieves had taken the three most important paintings from the Church of St. Thomas.

One was a Madonna on a throne with child, by the 16th-century artist Antonio Vivarini. The two others, showing St. Rocco and St. Sebastian, were by Francesco Maffei.

In a nearby village yesterday, thieves stole another work by a Renaissance master. The painting, taken from the church of Castelnuovo, is believed to have been painted either by Tintoretto or by Paolo Veronese.

As word spread about the Titian's recovery, church bells pealed in the village of Fieve di Cadore, the Venetian master's birthplace 80 miles north of here, where the painting was stolen Aug. 31. It was the town's only work by Titian and its chief tourist attraction.

Many of the 4,100 inhabitants flocked to the parish church,

where the Titian had formed the altarpiece. "It was like Easter," said the parish priest, the Rev. Angelo Fiori, 52.

He celebrated a mass of thanksgiving tonight, and the acting mayor, Elio da Via, promised a town holiday when the work is returned after restoration.

A tip from a villager in Fieve di Cadore helped solve the case, the police reported. They said one of the six persons arrested, Franca Stella, 28, had been seen near the village church. She was eventually got on the trail of the six, who were followed for seven days.

The suspects came to Padua last night in two cars, possibly to negotiate the painting's sale, the police said.

When they intercepted the cars the chase began. One of those arrested, Lino Niero, 38, is a convicted bank robber. Two others, Lino and Silvano Maritan, also have criminal records, the police said.

The theft of the 15th-century paintings found on Wednesday appeared to be the work of amateurs.

Arrested in that case were Paolo Manca, 17; Gianni Rossetto, 16; Andrea Lion, 27, and Vincenzo Falcone, 44. They were picked up after the teen-agers inadvertently dropped a roll of banknotes while paying a restaurant bill.

The police charged that they had taken the five paintings by Giovanni Bellini and Bartolomeo Vivarini from the Basilica of Santa Maria della Salute on Sept. 7. The four also tried unsuccessfully to steal a work by Bellini in another church on Aug. 26, the police said.

The recovered paintings were estimated to be worth more than \$3.2 million.

### Britain's Liberals Back EEC Entry

SCARBOROUGH, England, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Britain's Liberal party wound up its annual convention here today with an overwhelming vote in favor of British entry into the European Economic Community.

Delegates supported entry on the terms negotiated by the Conservative government but urged the Tory leadership to allow a free vote on the matter in Parliament.

Prime Minister Edward Heath has indicated he will apply the party whip to get the Common Market vote through when Parliament debates the issue next month.

### French Honor King

VILLENEUVE-SUR-LOT, France, Sept. 17 (AP).—The town council voted last night to name one of its streets "avenue Martin Luther King."

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# Synod Will Not Debate Draft Of Basic Law for Catholicism

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Sept. 17 (NYT).—The Vatican said yesterday that the Synod of Bishops, due to convene here on Sept. 30 for four weeks, would hear a report on a draft constitution for the Roman Catholic Church but hold no debate on that document.

The announcement by the Most Rev. Wladyslaw Rubin, secretary-general of the synod, at a news conference at the Vatican today was taken to mean that Pope Paul VI had decided to have the proposed—and highly controversial—constitution thoroughly revised by experts before submitting it to larger church bodies for discussion.

Liberal prelates and theologians were critical of the Latin draft of the proposed "Lex Fundamentals" (basic law) when an already twice-revised text appeared in Roman Catholic publications here and abroad last spring.

The critics noted that the church had had no written constitution in the nearly 2,000 years of its existence and charged that the draft was excessively legalistic in its emphasis on power vested in rigid ecclesiastical structures.

### Clash Feared

Harsh disagreement was expected to arise among the more than 300 bishops and other churchmen who will attend the fourth coming synod if the constitution were to be debated.

Instead, it is now thought, the bishops' assembly will be merely informed that the Lex Fundamentals will be redrafted.

Bishop Rubin, a member of the Polish hierarchy, confirmed that discussions will be held on the two items on the synod agenda—problems of the priesthood and justice in the world.

Although not mentioned in Vatican communications regarding the synod, it is widely expected that the first item will provide an opportunity for a debate on priestly celibacy.

The Pope and conservative members of the hierarchy are known to be opposed to any easing of the celibacy rules beyond the admission of mature married men to the priesthood in some countries lacking sufficient clergy.

Bishop Rubin announced that the Pope had asked an Italian archbishop, the Most Rev. Enrico Bartolotta, to summarize issues when the synod first meets.

### Papal Ceremony

A solemn papal mass in the Sistine Chapel on Sept. 30 will precede the working sessions.

The Vatican also announced that the bishops participating in the synod would attend a solemn service in St. Peter's Basilica on Oct. 17 for the beatification of the Rev. Maximilian Kolbe, a Polish Franciscan and journalist who died in the Nazi prison camp of Oswiecim in 1941.

The Vatican also announced the names of lay experts who will attend the synod as advisers. They include two women, Lady Jackson, also known as Barbara Ward, the British economist and writer, and Maria del Pilar Bellosillo, Spanish president of the International Union of Catholic Women's Organizations.

# New World U. Ends 1st Session A Month Early

PARIS, Sept. 17 (NYT).—The University of the New World, advertised as "a new university with a global consciousness" when it opened in Houte-Nendax, Switzerland, earlier this summer, ended its initial session a month ahead of schedule, the rector's assistant confirmed in a telephone interview today.

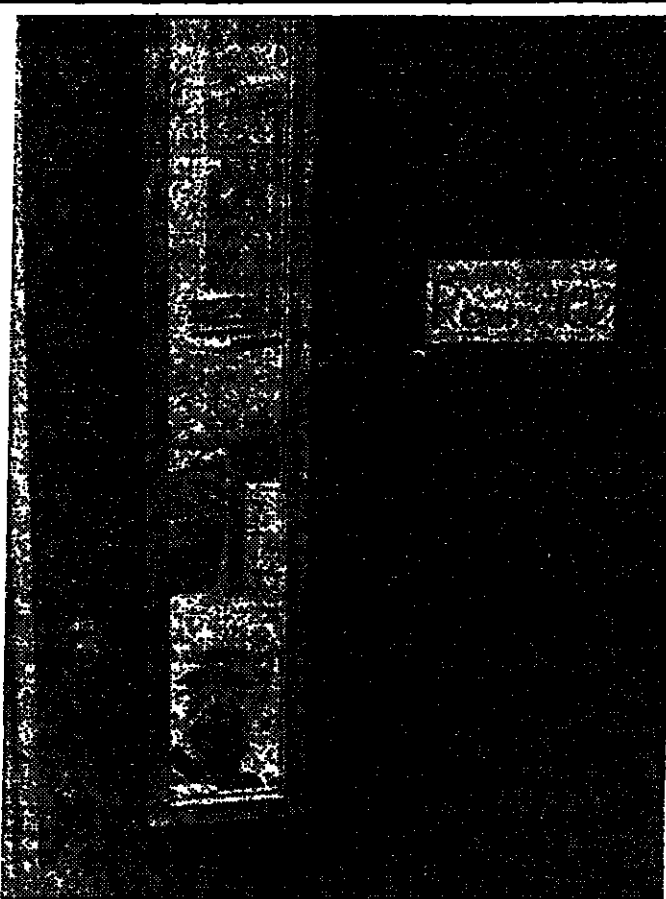
Approximately 120 students, who paid \$1,500 for the three-month term, were offered alternatives of a free flight to the United States, remaining on campus for individual study, or a \$200 to \$300 travel and food allowance for the last month of the unfinished term, when the program ended on Aug. 30. Most of the students are reported to have chosen the latter plan.

Difficulties which led to the early closing included a "communications problem" with the community, the administration spokesman said.

However a student-faculty group has charged the university with misrepresentation of existing facilities, poor living conditions and financial mismanagement. The letter, signed by students, faculty and administrators, including the former treasurer of the Foundation for New World Education, Kevin Cleary, protests "fraudulent betrayal of the radical educational principles on which the university was founded, as well as many American students and faculty." Mr. Cleary submitted his resignation to Alfred de Grazia, the foundation president, on Sept. 3.

Legal steps are reportedly being taken by some students who seek reimbursements from the university.

The fall session, to begin Oct. 1, will see changes, "essentially in terms of getting a better qualified faculty," the university said.



**LEARNING THE HARD WAY**—The first day of school was the most difficult for little Harry Fowlkes, 3, of Chicago, especially when he realized that his mother wouldn't be back until this darn class was over.

# E. Pakistan Governor Names Council; 2 Awami Leaguers

KARACHI, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—East Pakistan's civil governor, Abdul Malik, today named 10 ministers to help him in running the province.

Two members of the outlawed Awami League, which overwhelmingly won local elections last December, were included in the 10-man council.

Also represented on the council are two factions of the Muslim League and two other minor parties.

The Islamic zealot group Jamaati Islami has two members and the Buddhist minority is represented by Aungmye Pru Chowdhury, the only man believed to have previously been a minister.

Mr. Malik, who took over as governor of East Pakistan Aug. 31, indicated that five more members of the council may be chosen later.

The Awami League won 187 of

169 East Pakistani seats in elections to a Pakistan National Assembly last December.

Its leader, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, was put on trial last month for waging war in the province.

# 9 Guerrillas Slain, Bolivia Army Says

LA PAZ, Sept. 17 (Reuters).—Bolivian Army troops killed nine left-wing guerrillas in a clash north of the eastern city of Santa Cruz, the Interior Ministry said last night.

It did not say when the clash took place, but it brought to 34 the number of guerrillas killed since the new right-wing regime of Col. Hugo Banzer promised tough action against them. The ministry said three of the guerrillas killed in the latest clash were foreigners.

# The Restoration of Sir George Etherege

By John Walker

LONDON, Sept. 17 (NYT).—The restoration of Sir George Etherege's reputation as a playwright of great wit and style had been splendidly accomplished by the Royal Shakespeare Company's production of "The Man of Mode" at the Aldwych.

The comedy, first performed before Charles II in 1676, has not been seen in London for more than 200 years. The director, Terry Hands, has seized on the fact that it is free from any acting tradition to provide it with an ambiguously modern setting—the men are dressed in velvet suits that could be worn with aplomb down Chelsea's King's Road—which emphasizes the timeless aspects of Etherege's subject matter: The war between men and women.

At the center is Dorimant, a rakish figure based on Charles II's favorite, the poet and libertine Lord Rochester. He is in the process of getting rid of one mistress—a delicate maneuver since he wishes her to appear in the wrong—while he seduces another and makes an attempt on a third. Alan Howard gives the part a rough vigor that emphasizes the rarer edges of the character without diminishing his obvious superiority to the others, a superiority based not upon morality but style.

In many ways, Etherege anticipates Wilde, believing that in matters of grave importance, style, not sincerity, is the vital thing and that there is no sin except stupidity. He displays a worldly understanding. Dorimant encourages a friend to marry simply because he has discovered that the girl intends to remain a virtuous virgin but has hopes that, as someone else's wife, she will be more easily tempted.

Character Studies The play's minimal plot gives ample opportunity for some hilarious character studies. Vivien Merchant, as the discarded mistress Mrs. Lovett, does a splendid turn as a self-absorbed sex-queen relishing every moment of her distress. John Wood, rapidly emerging as one of England's finest actors, is quite marvelous as Sir Fopling Flutter, the grotesque and smirking man of mode, full of Parisian affectations.

Despite everyone's determined frivolity and cynicism, the final result is one of playfulness and joy. Lovers may betray one another, but there is no harm meant or felt. Even Sir Fopling is indulged, and the fun at his absurdities is kindly, possibly because Etherege is said to have resembled his foppish creation. The gamesmanship is emphasized by Timothy O'Brien's

## London Theater

intriguing setting of suspended steel balls, like a gigantic version of the popular executive toy of Newton's cradle which demonstrates the law of motion—here extended to sexual intrigue and life itself—that to every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

The comedy is a ding-dong battle, ending happily with the sound of wedding bells, in which lovers bounce off each other and back again in the sway of different emotions. Dorimant gleefully pushes Mrs. Lovett into the arms of Sir Fopling, only to become jealous when she appears to welcome his advances. Dorimant himself becomes more ardent for the witty Harriet (Helen Mirren) the more she resists him.

It is all sophisticated fun, a stylish version of the games people play in pursuit of love or sexual pleasure (Etherege hardly distinguishes between the two).

Michael Frayn is as witty and

stylish a writer as Etherege, although he is a far sterner moralist in his first full-length stage play, "The Sandboy," at the Greenwich Theatre. He, too, deals with fashionable characters. As it is a contemporary play, his hero, Phil (Joe Mella) is a trendy architect and town planner, forever dropping the names of Chomsky and Levi-Strauss while talking glibly of designing a fun-city where even the monorail would have roller-coaster curves.

We catch him on his judgment day, facing the modern equivalent of the recording angel, the unblinking eye of the television camera that have come to record a typical 24 hours of his life. Except that, as he keeps insisting, it turns out not to be typical. His attempt at self-justification becomes a devastating exposé of the gap between what he says and what he does, between what he does and what he believes. "Act naturally," he says to his wife, clasping her

unfamilarly over the breakfast table and putting on a forced smile for the benefit of the TV cameras.

Like Etherege, Mr. Frayn has written "a talking play" without much plot. Phil talks to himself, to the camera, to a workman and some unhappily married neighbors who arrive for comfort. The play catches perfectly contemporary banalities. "Come round and we can discuss how the death of the world will affect architecture," says Phil to a colleague.

Phil, however, is presented as a genuinely happy man, even though he uses sincerity merely as a means to ingratiate himself. "Some people have a drinking problem. I have a smugness problem," he admits. His self-deception is complete. He persists in the belief that what happens to him is not real, that he can change the record, that the film to give a truer picture.

There are some awfully moments, mainly because Frayn has cast his audience as the role of the television crew, you-are-the-camera approach, it is difficult to bring off successfully even if it is justified, here, by forcing the audience into an active confrontation of the price you can pay for happiness.

# Berlin Festival: An Israeli Opener

By Paul Moor

BERLIN, Sept. 17 (NYT).—For years, the distinction of opening the annual Berlin Festival went to the Berlin Philharmonic and its lifetime conductor Herbert von Karajan. This year it went to the Israel Philharmonic, and in spite of that orchestra's excellence, the accompanying panoply turned the event into yet one more in modern Germany's apparently endless succession of attempts to make some redress for the recent past and prove that change here has actually taken place.

The warmth and enthusiasm of the audience proved spontaneous and convincing. Less so seemed such grandstand plays as a big, splashy reception for the visiting Jews by West Germany's most powerful press lord, who exhibits his philo-Semitism so ostentatiously as to give one pause as to its true, unconscious motivation.

The orchestra in any event enjoyed as big a success here as any group within memory, but the illness of Jacqueline Du Pré forced the festival to alter plans for some unusually high-class auxiliary jam-sessions. As most music-lovers know, Daniel Barenboim and his wife Miss Du Pré have a fast musical and personal friendship with the Israel Philharmonic's chief conductor Zubin Mehta; the Barenboims plus the brilliant young Israeli violinist Pinchas Zukerman form a trio which ranks close to the Istermin-Stern-Rose group; Barenboim also regards the German baritone Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau highly enough to accompany him at the piano. Miss Du Pré's illness forced the cancellation of the Brahms Double Concerto and an evening of trios, but Barenboim and Fischer-Dieskau came through as planned with a recital

of Mahler songs that the fortunate audience will remember hauntingly for a long time to come.

New York's La Mama Theater Company and London's Young Vic, due to language problems, have scored successes more critical than popular; the latter group in a drastically cut but exuberant "Taming of the Shrew."

The most ambitious event of the festival thus far, though, has come with the local premiere of Albert Reimann's opera "Mausoline," which the Deutsche Oper Berlin had already performed at the festivals in Schwetzingen and Edinburgh.

The work proves memorable primarily for the opportunity it affords the American coloratura Catherine Gayer to give a dazzling virtuosic performance in the satanically difficult title role. Miss Gayer belongs to that tiny company of singers whose musicality (she has absolute pitch plus bull's-eye intonation) matches beauty of vocal timbre to make them virtually indispensable on the contemporary music scene.

Claus H. Henneberg has provided Reimann with a pallid, rather arch libretto derived from a dated, silly work by Fran Grill, who expatiated in his elaborate Masterlinckian symbolism a story essentially of a fairly commonplace type of sexual frigidity; forget it. Miss Gayer's fellow-countrymen Donald Grobe, Barry McDuffie, and Loren Driscoll also distinguished themselves among the singers in this stylish production, as did their German colleagues Martha Mödl, Gitta Alke, and Josef Greindl. Reinhard Peters as conductor made all he could out of a skillfully composed but derivative score which every few minutes forcibly reminded one especially of both Schoenberg and Berg.

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Art in Europe
Dürer's Still Dürer's Year as Museums Announce Schedules

By Michael Gibson

PARIS (REUTERS)—The big European festivities marking the 500th anniversary of Dürer's birth are coming to an end, but at least 10 Dürer exhibitions are either open or scheduled to open in various cities of Europe.

The Albertina Museum in Vienna will be closing the show devoted to "Dürer and his Contemporaries" (Sept. 26), while the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna will inaugurate "Dürer's Art and Craft" (Sept. 26) on the same day. The Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna will inaugurate "Dürer's Art and Craft" (Sept. 26) on the same day.

Belgium
Two years ago Belgium organized an arts festival devoted entirely to Italy. This year the festival country to the Belgian "propaganda" will be the Netherlands.



Dürer's self-portrait, painted in 1500.

Sweden's painter Ola Billgren. The Biennale (Sept. 24 to Nov. 1) will occupy the Parc Floral de Paris, Bois de Vincennes, on the eastern edge of Paris, with some 500 artists from 50 countries represented.

Germany
Meanwhile in the good town of Mönchengladbach, Germany, the mayor has informed the press ("Christo verpackt Mönchengladbach") that the town's medieval Schloss would be entirely wrapped in plastic by Christo on Sept. 16 (still Oct. 24), one may assume that this is now accomplished.

Holland
In Holland The Hague's Gemeentemuseum is showing Daemier (to Nov. 7); Rotterdam's Boymans Van Beuningen presents the by now venerable dadaist Man Ray (to Oct. 31) and younger contemporaries Goode, Price and Euscha (to Oct. 31); in Amsterdam the Stedelijk Museum is devoting a series of exhibitions to the contemporary scene: Co Westerik (to Nov. 7), "Atelier 9"—12 young Dutch artists (Oct. 9-Nov. 7) and, from Nov. 6 to Dec. 5, the French small-conceptualist Robert Rauschenberg.

England
An exhibition of sculptures by Pauline opens on Monday at the Tate Gallery in London (to Oct. 31), while the Hayward Gallery has a simultaneous showing of 11 Los Angeles artists on the one hand and "Tantra, the Indian Cult of Ecstasy" (Sept. 30 to Nov. 7) on the other.

Switzerland
In Switzerland, the Zurich Bellevue Museum plans a big and seemingly promising exhibition on "The Nineteen-Twenties in Europe" under the patronage of ICOM (International Council of Museums) during the spring of 1972.

The Art Market
Looking for Fast Turnover, Minimum Outlay

By Souren Melikian

PARIS, Sept. 17 (REUTERS)—If you had been at the Hôtel Drouot this week, you could have picked up a gas stove (presumably in working order) for a franc, 11 battered aluminum pans for five centimes more or dozens of paper lampshades at next to nothing.

Or you might have been the winning bidder for a Second Empire bronze that went for around \$200—about a third of what it was worth.

Sales of the sort that took place at Drouot on Monday and Tuesday are typical of what happens here at the beginning of the auction season. Everything including the kitchen sink comes up for sale in a relaxed, unpretentious atmosphere in the absence of reserve prices, experts, catalogues and all the hullabaloo that characterizes "good" sales.

These mixed-bag auctions don't attract the big dealers. Nor do they bring in the non-professionals—they are poorly publicized by a few posters pasted on the walls of Drouot.

There were other objects in the sale that, although they belong in categories that have been very much in favor for the past months, went for moderate prices: for instance, two good examples of 19th-century French bronze-making. One was a stag of superb quality with a fine, darkish olive patina. An inscription on the base showed the piece had been exhibited at a Salon des Beaux-Arts during the Second Empire. Quite probably, this was from the original cast, and not a later edition; at 1,100 francs, the piece cost a third of what, I think, it should have commanded.

the aforementioned pots and pans to come to the bronzes. This, of course, is why the big dealers stay away—they prefer to have the preliminary sorting out done for them. Their time is worth more than the few francs they might save.

At the Tuesday sale, after the household bric-a-brac had been disposed of, came a couple of very pleasant "pâte de verre" vases—one in a translucent reddish color, and the other blue. They sold for 42 francs. The approximate value in the trade is 150 to 200 francs each.

There were other objects in the sale that, although they belong in categories that have been very much in favor for the past months, went for moderate prices: for instance, two good examples of 19th-century French bronze-making. One was a stag of superb quality with a fine, darkish olive patina. An inscription on the base showed the piece had been exhibited at a Salon des Beaux-Arts during the Second Empire. Quite probably, this was from the original cast, and not a later edition; at 1,100 francs, the piece cost a third of what, I think, it should have commanded.

again far less than its value would have been at the end of last season. Some paintings, too, were remarkably inexpensive. An extremely good landscape in neoclassical style, harking back to Claude Lorraine, done in the early 19th century, barely rose to 500 francs. It could easily have made six times that price at any of Christie's or Sotheby's sales last season.

Does this mean that, in the face of the money crisis, prices are tumbling? Probably not. One would naturally expect erratic prices at this sort of sale, one without experts or pretensions. Furthermore, some of the objects made quite high prices, considering their very modest aesthetic claims.

A very badly painted landscape, in a remotely impressionistic style, sold for exactly the same price as the neoclassical work and, in my view, was not worth 500 francs. Even more striking were the prices for some Japanese cloisonné vases of the type produced after the turn of the century for export to Europe. Until recently, nobody wanted this sort of thing. Even though they have become more popular in the past three years, it seems to me that 500 francs was a great deal to pay for them. And it was equally surprising to see black and white prints, done after landscapes by Claude Lorraine, going for 200 francs a pair. They had nothing particular to recommend them and they were poorly framed.

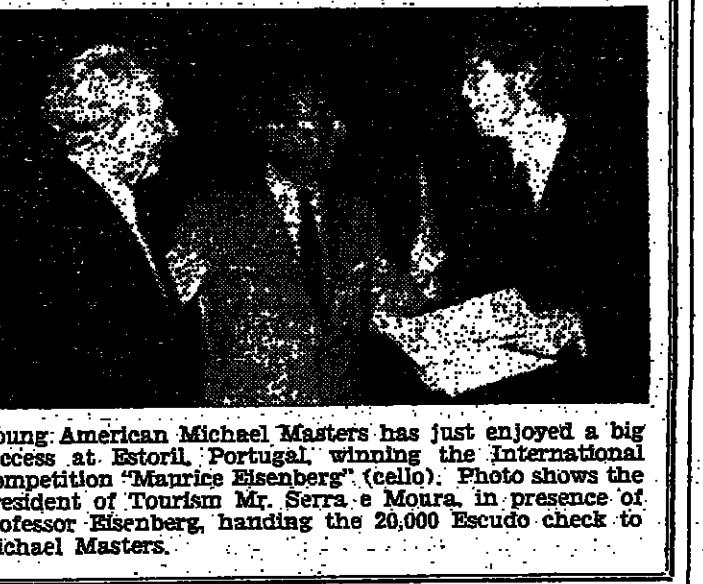
On the basis of one or two such sales, one cannot blueprint the

course of the season, which has barely begun. The "bargains" at Drouot were all objects that dealers could reasonably expect to resell quickly at a small cash profit. The more expensive items should be quickly resold too because they are fashionable and very much in demand. Thus it would seem that the second team is buying with an eye to minimum outlay and quick turnover—an attitude characteristic of an inflationary situation.

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YOUNG AMERICAN WINS INTERNATIONAL MUSICAL COMPETITION AT ESTORIL (PORTUGAL)



Young American Michael Masters has just enjoyed a big success at Estoril, Portugal, winning the International Competition "Maurice Eisenberg" (cont.). Photo shows the President of "Tourism Mr. Serra, a Moura, in presence of professor Eisenberg, handing the 20,000 Escudo check to Michael Masters.

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Around the London Galleries

- Victor Vasarely, Gimpel Fils, 50 South Molton St., London W.1. to Sept. 25.
This is an exhibition of 10 "Kanta pictures in polystyrene" in Vasarely's own tradition, almost as though he is now parodying himself. One either finds these optical illusionary squares and dots immensely attractive or extremely irritating; but one cannot deny the artist's great merits as a colorist, nor his tremendous technical abilities.
Jocelyn Burton/Eric Paetz, Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton Street, London W.1, to Oct. 1.
Paetz is one of that multitude of excellent French figurative painters who seldom produce a startling or great work of art, but who can be relied upon to make honest, pleasing and well-executed pictures. She is especially good at large flower-pieces—taking the wild flowers of the Midi as her theme. In this exhibition she is also represented by a number of portraits in interiors of which more famous artists would not be ashamed.

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ROME: GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Spanish modern Art. Collective show.
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MADRID: GALERIA JUANA MORDO, Spanish modern Art. Collective show.



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Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sections for 'D', 'E', 'F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J', 'K', and 'L'.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices, listing various commodities like cotton, wheat, corn, and soybeans with their respective prices and market status.

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Table of Market Summary, providing a snapshot of market activity, including stock indices, bond yields, and currency exchange rates.

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Advertisement for Dow Jones Averages and Standard & Poor's, highlighting their market indices and data services.

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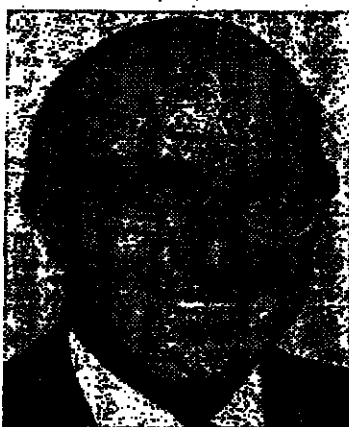


EEC Fears \$2 Billion Trade Bite

By Richard Norton-Taylor
BRUSSELS, Sept. 17 (WP)—President Nixon's new economic program threatens to hit the common market's foreign trade balance by as much as \$2 billion, according to the market's Executive Commission.

charge, the job development tax credit plan and the proposed tax relief for domestic international sales corporations (DISCO)—on the European Economic Community's competitive position.

cent of total Common Market exports) worth of products exported to the United States last year, the market's commission says that shoes, automobiles, glass, diamonds and tires will be especially hit by the surcharge.



Flemming Kolby



René J. Rochat

NEWS AND NOTES

Bank of America has announced the appointment of Flemming Kolby as regional vice-president for the Benelux and Scandinavian countries.

Occidental Petroleum Corp. announces that two of its chemical sector units, Oxy Metal Finishing Europe and Oxy Metal Finishing International, have been zrouped together under the latter name.

Europe Sees World Slump Threat After G-10 Failure

LONDON, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The deadlocked London monetary conference has aroused fears among European officials that a recession may engulf the world.

consider the threat of recession real, they are also using it as a debating point in the negotiations with the United States.

There are growing rumblings inside the independent commission advocating open threats of retaliation against the American trade measures.

Schiller Says Bonn Rejects More EEC Monetary Curbs

BONN, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Economics Minister Karl Schiller was reported as saying here today that West Germany would reject

any attempt by its Common Market partners to introduce further foreign-exchange and capital-market controls even if the International Monetary Fund failed to agree on a solution to the world financial crisis at the end of this month.

Economic Analysis

The Menace of Trade Warfare

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (WP)—The news from the London conference of finance ministers and central bankers leads to a grim conclusion: The confrontation over the dollar crisis could escalate into economic warfare that bodes ill for free world unity.

agreement in London was a show of strength on both sides, and that initial bargaining positions can be compromised. One hopes so.

French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, at a briefing session for newsmen, quoted President Nixon's chief economic policymaker as telling the closed meeting: "We will not change our position one iota."

German Economics Minister Karl Schiller said there should be "monetary burden sharing." The central issue was whether the dollar should be devalued in any of the "other" currencies are upvalued.

Threat of Depression
"This is a time," Mr. Nixon said, "for our friends around the world—and they are all competitors—to build a new system with which we can live so that we don't have another crisis in a year."

Defense Burden
The U.S. partners must agree to pick up more of the defense burden around the world, and since they fear a continuing U.S. deficit, must take steps to reduce chronic surpluses and excessive reserves where they exist.

Fed to Enter Agency Issue Market Fully

Also Indicates Cutback in Monetary Growth
By Robert D. Hersey Jr.
NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve, in a significant change of policy, announced yesterday it would begin shortly to make outright open market purchases and sales in the securities of federal agencies.

Transactions in agency issues, such as those of the Federal Home Loan Banks and the Federal Land Banks, have until now been limited to only temporary purchases by the Fed's open-market committee.

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NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The Federal Reserve, in a significant change of policy, announced yesterday it would begin shortly to make outright open market purchases and sales in the securities of federal agencies.

Wall St. Performs Well In Moderate Trading

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—The New York Stock Exchange market turned in a strong performance today, moving higher from the opening bell and holding most of its gains throughout a moderately active session.

Borden Active
The most active stock of the day, Borden, traded 306,400 shares and closed down 3/4 at 29. The bulk of the turnover came in a block of 278,200 shares that crossed the tape at 28 3/4.

Bache Issue Fully Sold, Trade Calm

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Bache & Co., the nation's second-largest brokerage house, made its first public offering of its own stock yesterday, selling 2.5 million shares of common stock at \$16 a share.

United Air Lines asked the Civil Aeronautics Board in Washington to reduce fares up to 30 percent on some of its routes, starting Nov. 1. The stock rose 5/8 to 39 7/8.

U.S. Housing Starts Set Record

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—New housing starts hit a record high in August for the second straight month, rising 13,000 units to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 2,238 million units, the Commerce Department reported today.

Distillers Seagrams Quarter Net Up 5.9%

MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams net profit rose 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter and 1.5 percent in the year ended Aug. 31, the company announced today.

Table with columns: Bid, Asked, Change. Includes Eurodollars and Bank Widemann & Co. AG.

Distillers Seagrams Quarter Net Up 5.9%
MONTREAL, Sept. 17 (Reuters)—Distillers Corp.-Seagrams net profit rose 5.9 percent in the fourth quarter and 1.5 percent in the year ended Aug. 31, the company announced today.

TRASA AG. Société Anonyme Holding Luxembourg. NOTICE of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders. The annual General Meeting of Shareholders of TRASA AG. will be held at the office of the corporation, 13 Boulevard de la Foire, Luxembourg-Ville, Grand-Duchy of Luxembourg, on September 28, 1971, at 11 a.m., to deliberate the following agenda.

MARTELL COGNAC. since 1715. A large advertisement for Martell Cognac featuring a bottle and the brand's logo.

Greater future income can be the goal of a \$5,000 portfolio placed under management now. THE DANFORTH ASSOCIATES WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS., U.S.A. ca:618 Investment Management • Incorporated 1936



New York Stock Exchange Trading

Table of New York Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for 'Continued From Page 3' and 'S'.

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto stock prices, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

European Markets

Table of European market data, including columns for market names, prices, and volume.

Mutual Funds

Table of mutual fund data, including columns for fund names, prices, and volume.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Table of international bonds traded in Europe, including columns for bond names, prices, and volume.

Foreign Stock Indexes

Table of foreign stock indexes, including columns for index names, prices, and volume.

AMERICAN INCOME PROPERTIES

Advertisement for American Income Properties, a corporation investing primarily in income-producing properties.

MUTUAL FUND AND SECURITIES SALESMAN

Advertisement for a mutual fund and securities salesman, offering worldwide services.

FIRST WORLD CORP.

Advertisement for First World Corp., a corporation with international operations.

PACIFIC-FIRST INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Advertisement for Pacific-First International Corporation, offering international services.

NEW TAX-FREE LOTTERY STARTS SOON!

Advertisement for a new tax-free lottery, highlighting the prize money and odds.

NEW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Advertisement for a lottery, emphasizing the larger prize amounts.

NEW TAX-FREE LOTTERY STARTS SOON!

Advertisement for a new tax-free lottery, detailing the rules and prizes.

NEW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Advertisement for a lottery, focusing on the increased prize size.

NEW TAX-FREE LOTTERY STARTS SOON!

Advertisement for a new tax-free lottery, providing details on participation.

NEW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Advertisement for a lottery, highlighting the record-breaking prize.

NEW TAX-FREE LOTTERY STARTS SOON!

Advertisement for a new tax-free lottery, detailing the prize structure.

NEW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Advertisement for a lottery, emphasizing the excitement of the draw.

NEW TAX-FREE LOTTERY STARTS SOON!

Advertisement for a new tax-free lottery, providing contact information.

NEW BIGGER THAN EVER BEFORE

Advertisement for a lottery, concluding with a call to action.

INDUSTRIALS

Table of industrial stock prices, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

High Low Last Change

Table of high, low, last, and change prices for various stocks.

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American Stock Exchange Trading

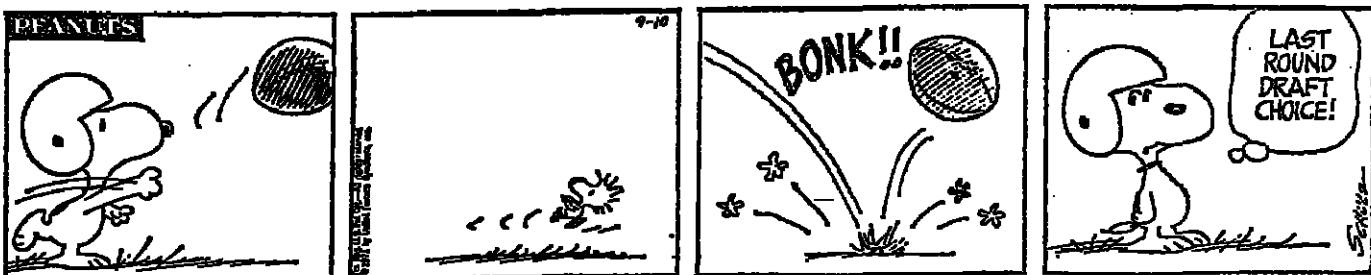
Table of American Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for various market segments.

Table of international stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume. Includes sub-sections for European Gold Markets and other international indices.

Advertisement for 'No businessman can ignore this book' by Samuel Pizar, published by Allen Lane The Penguin Press. Includes contact information for REISS & CO. BANKERS and SPEAR & STAFF, INC.



PEANUTS



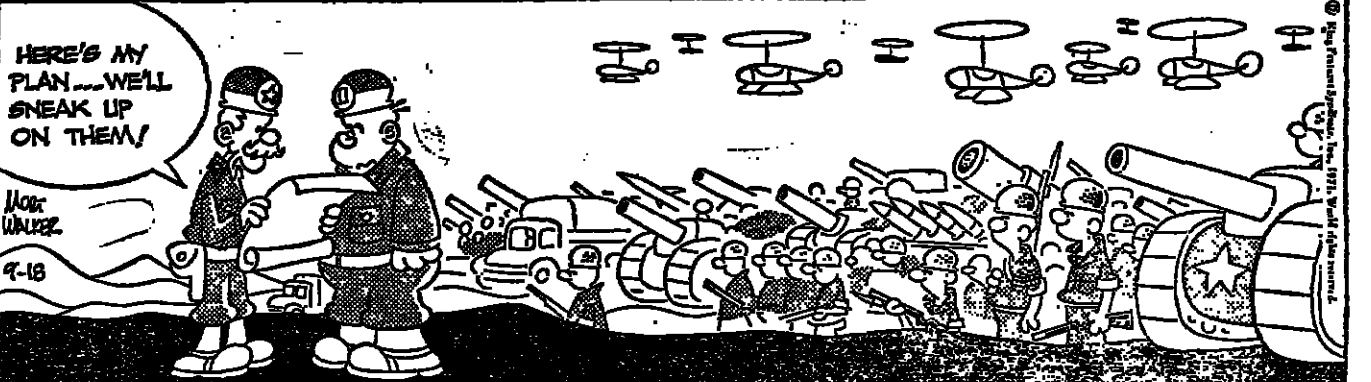
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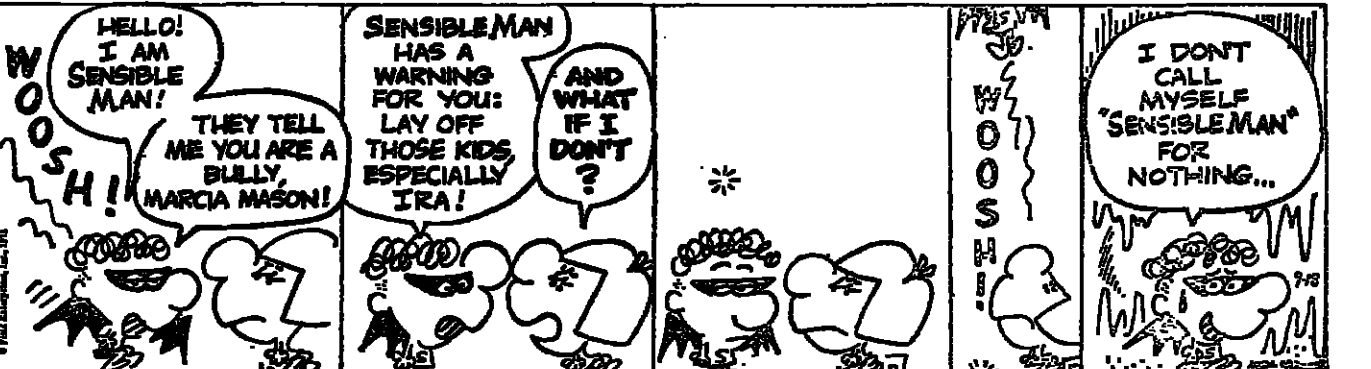
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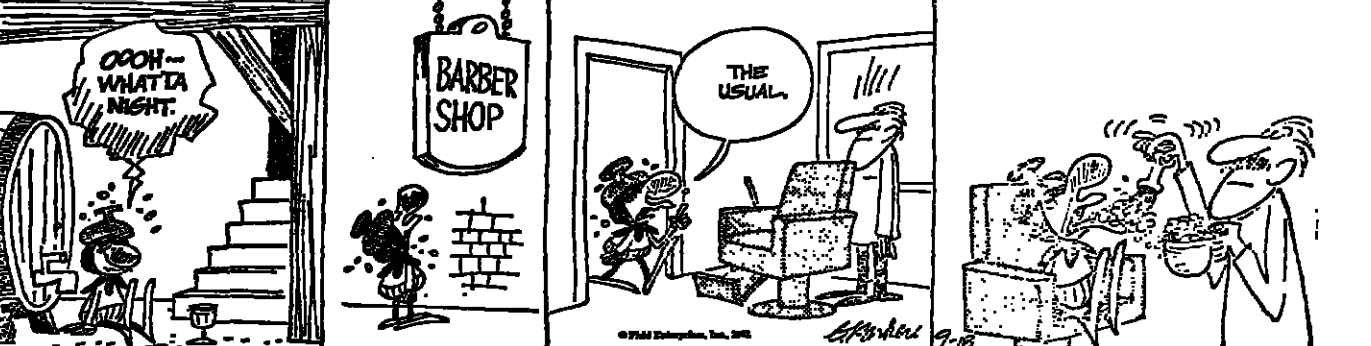
MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



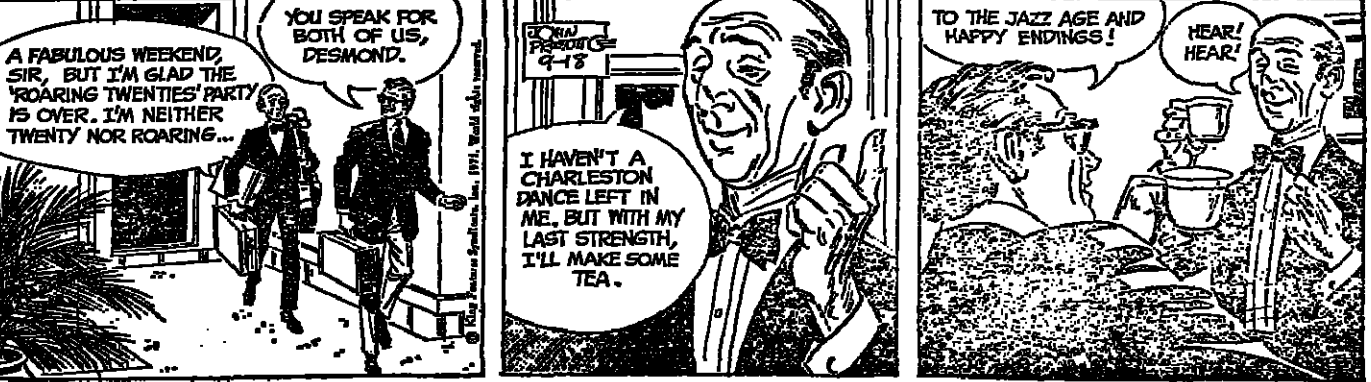
REX MORGAN M.D.



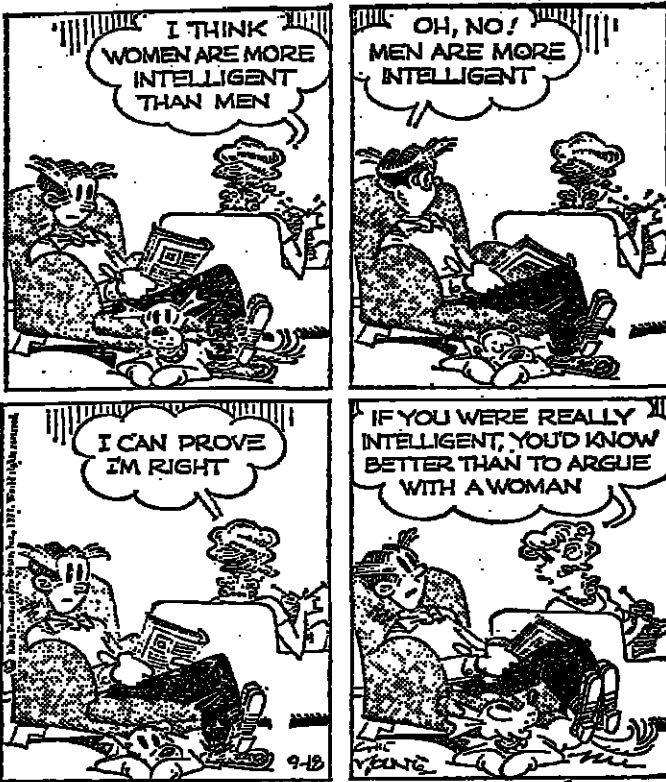
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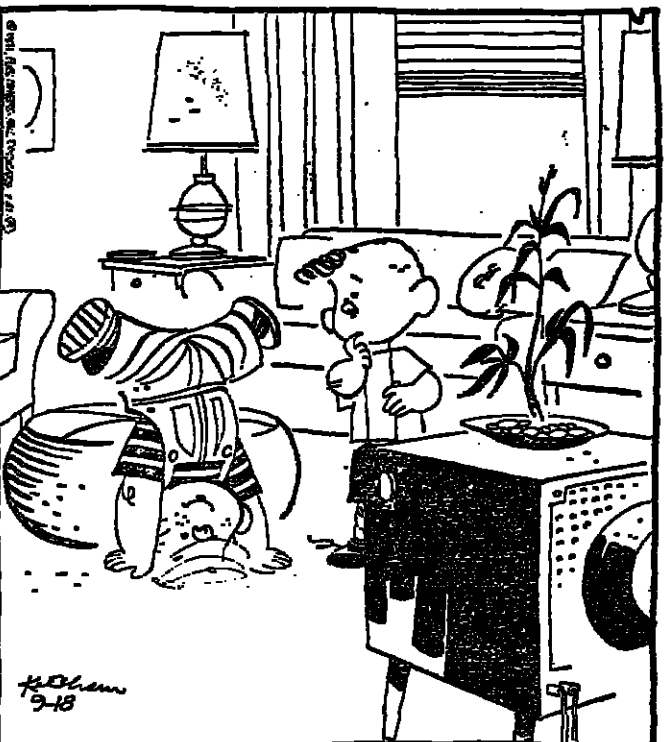
RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

365 DAYS

By Ronald J. Glasser, M.D. Brasiler. 292 pp \$8.95. Reviewed by Thomas Lask

THE last chapter of this book, published separately as "The Burn Ward," is already justly famous. The rest of the book, however, is a quiet, elegant, and precise, its emotional restraint braided into the horror and pain of the subject matter...

The sketches, all true, incidentally, though they often have the shading grace of fiction, are focused on the war in Indochina. But the theme is not that war. The war is the cause and excuse for the book, but the theme is the waste of war, the destruction of our American young...

The book has the structure of a fugue and its two subjects are counterpointed as tightly as in a work of Bach. One is the enormous organization, effort and technical proficiency that go into saving a soldier's life...

Mr. Lask is a book reviewer. The New York Times.

found near the place. McCabe sets his coordinates to cover the village and when the Americans come under sniper fire they blow up the place: "wounded children, dogs, huts, rice, water buffalo—the whole thing."

He wrote the book, the one says, to fill in the record, seeing comrades killed in battle and the kids that were free of dogs and polemics. And he has so. It's a book as nearly object as one can be in a cause to have so divided the country. Nevertheless the polemics remain. Each man will have to decide whether this endless slaughter can be justified, whether blood so liberally spilled is blood of sacrifice or a pearl stain on the record of the Republic.

Best Sellers

- The New York Times This analysis is based on reports obtained from more than 125 book stores in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

"WHEN THERE'S NOTH'N FUNNY ON, YOU CAN TURN THE SOUND DOWN AN' LOOK AT IT THIS WAY!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

Word puzzle grid with letters: AVLE, ROHT, CUDREE, DEBISE. Includes a cartoon illustration of a man with a sign that says 'CROPS UP AT THIS TIME OF YEAR.'

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: BILGE FRAME HOOKED IODINE Answer: Can turn without moving—MILK

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORD EXPERTISE—By Diana Sessions

Crossword puzzle grid with numbered squares for words.

- 11 Protection 12 Shield: Var. 13 Barbours 14 Turkish little 15 Gentle breeze 16 Part of a jet engine 17 Shrink 18 Costume material 19 Curly & wavy prints: Abbr. 20 Squid's output 21 Examines 22 Swamp 23 Dimpled 24 May shelter to England 25 Quake 26 Piece of needlework 27 Redwood 28 Intellectual 29 Distress 30 Do a spooky job. in dialect 31 Relative 32 Eastern Church 33 Old weapon 34 Calves 35 Caravan 36 47th mass 37 Coy 38 Engage 39 Air 40 Bedrock barrier 41 Intellectual 42 Times 43 States a price 44 Miss Andree 45 Lovers' native 46 Trade area 47 Mosart place 48 Ball at 49 Old ship 50 Males' best 51 Caravan 52 British 53 India 54 British 55 China 56 All-around 57 Chinese 58 Roof-plate 59 Cold in South

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left corner.



Trail by 1 After Bowing to Padres

Dodgers Miss 2d Chance To Tie Giants for Lead

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 17 (UPI)—No body wants the National League Western Division title. The Los Angeles Dodgers, who had a chance last night for a tie for the division lead, lost for the second straight time to San Diego...

IOC Says Red China Must Make 1st Move

LUXEMBOURG, Sept. 17 (AP)—Communists in China have a standing invitation to send athletes to the Olympic Games. But it will be up to China to make the first move.

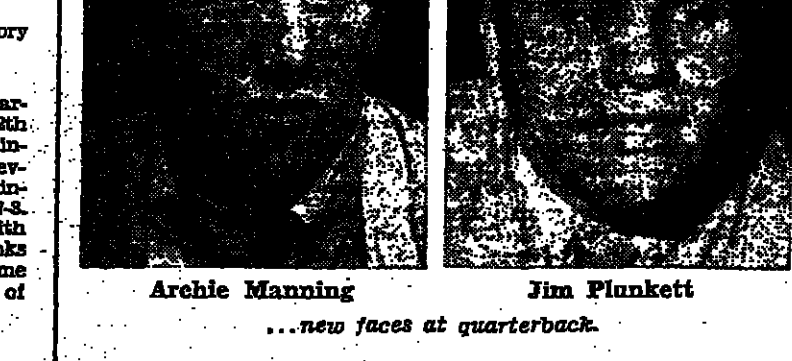
Stewart to Try To Show Canada His Driving Skills

TORONTO, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Jackie Stewart, who has already clinched the Grand Prix drivers championship, will be trying to show North America he is a racing star by competing in the 1968 Canadian Grand Prix...

THE NEW LONGCHAMP Panoramic Club House Stands Color Television Reserved seats available Telephone LOU 55-77

PARIS AMUSEMENTS THE NIGHT CLUB OF THE CHAMPS-ELYSEES PussyCat The most exciting Parisian Girls Floor show - Dance - Party - Singing - Music - All stars

CHARLES BRONSON URSULA ANDRESS TOSHIRO MIFUNE ALAN DELON at "GOTH" AMBASSADE YOUNG RED SUN



Archie Manning, Jim Plunkett, Bart Starr, Joe Namath ... new faces at quarterback.

NFL Teams Feel the Pain Before Season Opens

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (UPI)—It says on the calendar that the 1971 National Football League season officially opens Sunday, but for several teams the campaign already has been going on too long.

A Glance at This Week's Action

DALLAS (6-0) won-lost-tied pressman record at BUFFALO (3-3-0)—Craig Morton will be the Cowboy quarterback because Roger Staubach has a minor injury.

U.S. Golfers Lead Britain In Ryder Cup Three-Point Lead Paced by Palmer

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 17 (UPI)—Arnold Palmer and Gardner Dickinson won their third straight Ryder Cup golf match today to lead the United States golfers to a sweep of morning lowball contests and a 1 1/2-1/2 lead over Britain.

Smith Pulls Out Of Hard Courts; Kodes Triumphs

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Sept. 17 (UPI)—U.S. Open winner Stan Smith yesterday withdrew from the U.S. national hardcourt central California Open tennis championships, but Jan Kodes, who lost to Smith in the final match at Forest Hills, won his first-round match.

Syracuse Coach Looks Forward to Relaxing Season

NEW YORK, Sept. 17 (NYT)—Ben Schwartzwalder lost only \$12 in the last five days of contract bridge, a good indication that the wily Syracuse football coach is relaxed enough to concentrate on trumps during the daily luncheon games in the basement of the Syracuse University Club.

Football Deals

COLTS—Claimed Charlie Pittman, running back, from St. Louis on waivers. PETERS—Claimed Willie McCalister, center; Anita Dennis, tight end; Jerome Gant, offensive lineman; and Bob Evers, defensive end, from San Francisco on waivers.

Thursday's Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League teams, including scores and game status.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Multiple classified advertisements including: PERSONNEL WANTED, SITUATIONS WANTED, DOMESTIC SITUATIONS, HELP WANTED, and various job openings.



